The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA—Printed, every Wednesday and Saturday, by ELLIS PRICE, at the East End of the Market-House.

No. 113.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1793. [Vol. II.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

Saturday next, at 10 o'Clock,
WILL BE SOLD at the *VENDUE STORE*,
Opposite Col. Hoge's,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
WET and DRY GOODS.
PHILIP G. MARSTELLER, V. M.
Alexandria, December 14, 1793.

At the Plantation of James Lane, *senior, deceased, in Loudoun County, WILL BE SOLD, on* Monday the 6th day of January next, *if fair, if not the next fair day, to the highest bidder for* ready Cash,

Three Lots of LAND, adjoining, containing three hundred and eighty-seven acres—Two of the Lots rent free for three lives, the other a very small rent; the lease of two Lots renewable forever, on the payment of £. 15 to each additional life. This Farm is situate about twenty-five miles from Alexandria, twenty-two from the Federal City, with a good dwelling house and convenient out houses; with seventy-seven bushels of wheat seeded in good season.

Also, *Ten likely SLAVES*, one *Still*, 32 head of *Cattle*, 7 *Horses*, *Waggon* and *Gears*, *Carr* and *Oxen*, *Hogs*, *Sheep*, *Corn*, *Fodder*, *Hay*, *Flax*, *Household Furniture*, and *Plantation Utensils* of every kind.

Any person wishing to purchase the Lots may be shewn them by *William Lane*, near the premises.

All persons having any demands against said estate are desired to bring them in, before the above day of sale, properly authenticated, as the effects on that day will be finally settled and each legatee will receive their dividend; also, all indebted are desired to make payment.

☞ The sale will commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

AARON LANE,
WM. LANE,
H. LANE, } *Executors.*
December 2, 1793. 4w.

Hodgson, Nicholson, Rotton and Thompson,

UNDER THE FIRM OF
HODGSON, NICHOLSON & CO.

RETURN their sincere acknowledgments to their Friends, Customers, and the Public in general, for the encouragement they have met with, since their establishment in Alexandria.

They beg leave to inform them, that in consequence of Mr. JOHN FOSTER's declining their service, the business in future will be conducted by Mr. JOSEPH SAUL, he being the only person in Alexandria fully empowered to settle the accounts due that concern prior to the first of January last. All those whose accounts have exceeded six months, are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. JOSEPH SAUL, in Alexandria, or Messrs. HODGSON, NICHOLSON & CO. in Baltimore.

HODGSON, NICHOLSON and Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,
By the Ship Sally from Liverpool, and via Baltimore, a large and general assortment of
Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c.
which they are determined to sell wholesale and retail on the lowest terms possible.
Alexandria, October 1, 1793.

To the CURIOUS.

JUST ARRIVED,

And to be seen by applying at
Mr. MKNIGHT's TAVERN,
TWO YOUNG BISONS
MALE and FEMALE.

THEIR heads are covered with long frizzled hair, accompanied with a fine pair of horns. They have a long beard, resembling that of a goat; their shapes represent that of many different animals too tedious to mention. Their size when grown, will be very large, as they now measure in height, five feet, and girths about nine. The male can stand up, and take an ear of corn down twelve feet high.

Those who would wish to put their cows to the male, will be received at four dollars the season.

Price for seeing them 1/6 for grown persons, children 9.

The parish of St. George, in the county of Spotsylvania, being vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Woodville, notice is hereby given to the clergy of the protestant episcopal church and the subscribers for its support, that an election will be held at the town house on the first Monday in January next, for a minister to officiate in said parish for the ensuing year.

JOHN LEGG,
FONTAINE MAURY, } *Church Wardens.*
Fredericksburg, 12th Nov. 1793.

FALL GOODS.

JUST LANDING
From on board the brig Nancy, Captain Magruder, *from WHITEHAVEN*,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
FALL GOODS,
Which will be ready for sale in a few days, by the piece or package only.

WILLIAM HODGSON.

I have to rent, the White Ware-house, opposite to Messrs. Jenco, Wilson and Co's Warehouse, on Water-street—It is [illegible] the storage of Flour, and the rent [illegible]

W. H.

Alexandria, November 4, 1793.

Mr. CARD

Returns his sincere Thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria for the favours he has received since his first coming, and hopes for a continuance of them, as he has fitted up a House for his Performance, at Mr. *Duvall's*, in Fairfax-Street, where he will perform twice a Week during the Winter Season—
(Every Wednesday and Saturday Evening.)

He will shew a number of new Deceptions each Night; also the Equilibrist will display all the different Balances;

A curious Piece of Machinery,

Representing the Temple of Diana, one of the Seven Wonders of the World—an Elephant with a Castle on his back—A view of the Grand Mason Lodge in the City of Rome—A view of the China Gate, one of the richest of the world—Also, the Temple that stands in the City of China—The celebrated Monument of Conjugal Love—The new College in Edinburgh—Also, a view of the Hotel in the city of Washington.

Also will be introduced

A Lilliputian Opera;
Or, *Swatchell's Company*,
With the rest of his Merry Family.

☞ Tickets to be had at the place of performance—[illegible] each—Children half price. To begin at 7 o'clock.

☞ *Ladies and Gentlemen may have a performance at* [illegible]

Alexandria, Dec. 4, 1793.

In consequence of the death of Mr. JESSE TAYLOR, jun. the partnership of *Jesse Taylor, jun. and Co.* is this day dissolved: This is to give notice to all persons having any demands against the said firm to bring in their accounts properly attested for payment; and all persons indebted to the said concern are requested to make immediate payment to *Richter* and *Taylor*, or to JOHN RICHTER,
Surviving partner of Jesse Taylor, jun. & Co.
Alexandria, November 26th, 1793.

The business in future will be carried on at the same place as usual by *John Richter* and *Archibald J. Taylor*, under the firm of *Richter* and *Taylor*.

NOTICE.

The Partnership of THOMAS and JAMES IRWIN, dissolved on Saturday the 23d ult. all those indebted to said firm are requested to pay their accounts to *Thomas Irwin*; and such as have demands are requested to call on him for settlement.

THOMAS IRWIN,
JAMES IRWIN.
Alexandria, Dec. 5, 1793.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, in Loudoun County, near Leesburg, last June, two STEERS, that had been worked, each sawed horns; one a deep red, strong made and the largest of the two; the other a black and white, but the most black, rather slender made and appears to be the youngest of the two. As to their ear marks I cannot be particular, having bought them of a drover not long before; but think that the ears of the red were both long and a small hole in each. Whoever secures said Steers, so that I get them again shall receive the above reward.

THADDIUS DULIN.
December 4, 1793.

A Negro in Custody.

I HAVE in custody, a likely Negro fellow who calls himself JAMES BLACKWELL; he is about 22 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has under his right ear a hard lump, which has been there since his remembrance; he says that he is the property of Counsellor Carter, in Germantown county, State of Pennsylvania. The owner is required to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

CHARLES TURNER, Deputy Sheriff.
Nov. 13, 1793. 2tw.

ROBERT HAMILTON and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,
SWEDISH Iron in flat and square bars, 8 by 10 Glass in boxes, Cordage of all sizes, Fish in barrels, Seine Twine, Double Gloucester Cheese, English Salt Duck, Playing [illegible], Blank Books, Nutmegs and Mace, Holland [illegible] in cases, Brandy in hhds. pipes and hhds. Madeira partly [illegible] and Madeira Wines in quarter casks, [illegible] in barrels [illegible] in bags and barrels [illegible] New England [illegible] Plank, and a quantity of [illegible] and large [illegible]

[illegible] 1793. the [illegible]

[illegible] ROGERSON and [illegible] owed. All persons having accounts open with the late firm are desired to exhibit them for settlement; and those indebted to them are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to JOHN B. DABNEY, with whom the books and papers are deposited.

THOMAS ROGERSON,
JOHN B. DABNEY.
Alexandria, Dec. 4, 1793.

JOHN. B. DABNEY

HEREBY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to transact business at the Store occupied by the late firm, where he has for sale, a variety of Merchandize as usual.
Alexandria, Dec. 4, 1793.

James Patton and David Finlay

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
From the West-Indies, by the Snow Mary, Captain Smith, and the Brigantine Harriot, Captain Bradbury,
BROWN and clayed Sugars in hogsheads and barrels; Coffee in hhds. and barrels.
And by the Ship M'Gilvray, from Glasgow,
A few bales of Kendall Cottons and Keiseys; a few Bales of British Osnaburgs; Bed Cords; Trace Rope; Leading Line, Seine Twine, &c.
Alexandria, Nov. 27, 1793.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVE
101 hhds. of Tobacco of lower Inspections, in Virginia, which they will sell on a credit of six months, for notes negociable in the Bank of Alexandria.

Wm. Hartshorne and Co.

THEY HAVE LIKEWISE FOR SALE,
Madeira Wine in quarter casks and pipes; Hyson Tea in quarter chests; Liverpool Ware in crats and hhds. Bar Iron, and a parcel of excellent Pork.
Alexandria, August 14, 1793.

U. S. Hotel Lottery Tickets,

EXAMINED, if drawn or undrawn, by the Commissioner's List and Check-Book, at Mr. GEORGE RUTTER's TAVERN, near Col. Fitzgerald's wharf, on moderate terms; and if *Registered*, notice will immediately be sent to the most distant parts of its fate or success by letter. December 4.

☞ A particular statement of the drawing may be seen at the above place, from 11 to 4 o'clock, every day, by those who have tickets to examine, free of any farther expence, than the examination, and to those who have a *quantity* of Tickets to examine, if *drawn* or *undrawn*, a generous allowance will be made.

ALL Lists are ready for perusal from the beginning of the drawing.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber means to offer at public sale, at his house in Queen-street, on Thursday the 26th instant, (if not disposed of at private sale before that time, all his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, as also, *one hundred and fifty Acres of LAND*, in the county of Randolph in this state.

The subscriber means to acquaint his friends and the public in general, that he is now in close confinement for being security for a debt contracted by his brother, and sees no prospect of being exonerated therefrom this winter, and therefore is compelled to dispose of his small property, in order to procure something to subsist on during his disagreeable situation.

DAVID KIDD.
Alexandria, Dec. 7, 1793.

The Rev. Mr. Woodville having resigned his place as *Professor of Humanity* in the *Fredericksburg Academy*, a person well qualified to supply his place will be wanting by the first of January next.—The terms may be made known by applying to the subscriber, or any of the Trustees of the Academy

MANN PAGE, *President.*
Fredericksburg, November 13, 1793.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AGREEABLY to the promiſe, that was publiſhed on the 6th inſtant, I ſhall now proceed to declare the facts, relative to Mr. Genet's converſation with me, in the caſe of the *Little Democrat*.

I feel, indeed, the indelicacy of diſcloſing what may appear, in ſome reſpects, to be an official, and, in others, a private communication: but the anxiety, which the public has experienced on the ſubject, the miſapprehenſions, which have prevailed, and the example, which is derived from the conduct of all the other perſons, who have been involved in the diſcuſſion; will, I think, be deemed a ſufficient juſtification of the liberty, that I find it neceſſary to take.

Late in the evening of Saturday, the——day of July laſt, I was informed, that the Little Democrat (whoſe warlike equipments in oppoſition to the declared neutrality of the port, had before attracted the attention of government) would ſail in the courſe of the enſuing morning. Having immediately communicated this information to the governor, I received inſtructions to prepare for calling out a party of the militia, to prevent, at all events, the departure of the veſſel; but, on my ſuggeſting, that the neceſſity of purſuing hoſtile meaſures might probably be ſuperceeded, by an application to the diſcretion of the French miniſter, I was directed to wait on that gentleman, with an overture for an amicable arrangement, before the party ſhould be ſummoned to parade.

It was about 11 o'clock at night, when I arrived at Mr. Genet's houſe. Mr. Paſchall withdrew from the room, into which I was introduced, ſoon after I entered it; but Mr. Barthonville and Mr. Dupont remained there, during the whole of my viſit.

I apologiſed for ſo unſeaſonable an intruſion, and lamented that my errand was not of an agreeable import. I ſtated the nature, extent, and obligations of the inſtructions, which the Governor had received from the Preſident, for the purpoſe of preſerving the neutrality of the United States, within the juriſdiction of Pennſylvania; and I deſcribed the circumſtances, that rendered the Little Democrat an object of thoſe inſtructions; as well as the recent intelligence of her intention to leave the port; which the governor was bound to prevent. I mentioned, however, that the Governor was deſirous to avoid the uſe of any compulſory means on the occaſion; and therefore, as the allegation, which had been made, that the veſſel belonged to the Republic of France, and not to individuals, might produce an exception from the general rule, in her favor he would cheerfully rely on the miniſter's engagement, that ſhe ſhould not depart 'till there was an opportunity of conſulting the Preſident (who was then, I believe, on his way from Mount Vernon to the city of Philadelphia) upon the merits of this particular caſe.

This repreſentation was ſcarcely delivered, when Mr. Genet exclaimed with great vehemence, "that the proceedings was very extraordinary, improper and unjuſt. He thought that his uniform acquieſcence in the wiſhes of the government (inſtanced in the ſurrender of the Grange, &c.) had not merited this return; which he ſaid, however, would regulate his conduct in future. He expreſſed ſurprize, that the firſt intimation which was given of the matter, ſhould be accompanied with a threat. He complained in ſtrong terms, and with many angry epithets, of the ill treatment that he had received from ſome of the officers of the general government, which he contraſted with the cordial attachment that was expreſſed by the people at large, for his nation. He aſcribed the conduct of thoſe officers to principles inimical to the cauſe of France and liberty. He expreſſed apprehenſions, that owing to their influence, even the Preſident had, in that reſpect, been miſled. He obſerved, with conſiderable emphaſis, that the Preſident was not the ſovereign of the country; for he could not legiſlate on general ſubjects; nor could he declare war, or make peace; that Congreſs, the depoſitory of thoſe powers, was the only conſtituted body, that could, on the part of the United States, give a conſtitutional interpretation (poſſibly involving the queſtion of war or peace) to the terms of the treaty; that it was, therefore, the duty of the Preſident, (a duty of which he had frequently preſſed the performance) to have convened Congreſs, before he ventured to decide, by the proclamation of neutrality, upon the general relation between America and the belligerent powers; or to prohibit, by his inſtructions to the ſtate governors the enjoyment of the particular rights, which France claimed under the expreſs ſtipulations of the treaty. He urged, that the powers which he had received from his conſtituents, gave him no latitude upon the point now in controverſy; that the privilege to arm and equip their veſſels was deemed by them indiſputable; founded upon the plain meaning of the 22d article of the treaty of commerce; and that he could not therefore, enter into any arrangement, which might appear as a waver of that privilege. He inſiſted that the Preſident's conſtruction was neither juſt nor obligatory; that notwithſtanding the exiſting cauſes, which would warrant an abrupt departure, his regard for the people of America would induce him to remain here, amidſt the inſults and diſguſts that he daily ſuffered in his official character from the public officers, 'till the meeting of Congreſs. He ſpoke of publiſhing his correſpondence with the officers of government, together with a general narrative of his proceedings: and he ſaid, that if Congreſs, agreed in the opinions, and ſupported the meaſures, of the Preſident, in relation to the Republic of France, he would certainly then withdraw, conſcious of having diſcharged his duty, and leave the diſpute to be finally adjuſted by the two nations themſelves."

As ſoon as I could obtain an opportunity, I recalled Mr. Genet's attention to the immediate object of my viſit: but he peremtorily refuſed to enter into an engagement, for ſuſpending the departure of the Little Democrat; and added, in a manner, which I thought intemperate, that "he hoped no attempt to ſeize her would be made; for, as ſhe belonged to the republic, ſhe muſt defend the honour of her flag, and would certainly repell force by force."

Such was Mr. Genet's converſation with me: and, it will be allowed, that, although I am reſponſible for the fidelity of the recital, I am not reſponſible for any inference, which has been, or may be drawn, from the facts that it contains.

My report to the governor, on the ſame night, and to Mr. Jefferſon on the ſucceeding morning, correſponded, as preciſely as I can repeat it, with the account which I have now given; and I well remember, that Mr. Jefferſon's relation of the diſcourſe, that paſſed in his ſubſequent interview with Mr. Genet, on the ſame occaſion, ſo nearly correſponded with my report, that the ſimilarity became a matter of remark with the governor and Mr. Jefferſon, as well as with me.

But it will be expected, perhaps, that I ſhould give a more direct reply to the ſpecific charge, which ſtates, that I had reported to the governor, and communicated to Mr. Jefferſon, "that Mr. Genet had declared, that he would appeal from the Preſident to the people."

Upon enquiry, I find that the governor thinks, that I made uſe of the word appeal, towards the cloſe of my report, in this manner—" that, if after the buſineſs was laid before Congreſs, &c. Genet did not receive ſatisfaction, on behalf of his nation, he would publiſh his appeal, withdraw, and leave the governments themſelves to ſettle the diſpute." The word *appeal*, appears, however, in my opinion, to be more applicable to theſe facts, which repreſent, that Mr. Genet, controverting the juſtice and force of the Preſident's deciſions on the treaty, &c. declared a determination to addreſs Congreſs on the ſubject: but, in either place, if it is not conſtrued neceſſarily to import, that I heard a declaration from Mr. Genet, "that he would appeal from the Preſident to the people," I am content to admit the expreſſion as mine.

But I am, likewiſe, appriſed, that ſoon after the tranſaction; when, however, the report was circulating, that Mr. Genet had uſed the expreſſion in queſtion; when it was reported to have been uſed by him in his converſation with Mr. Jefferſon; and when Mr. Jefferſon thought it proper to remove impreſſions made by that circumſtance in the report; he ſtated, in an official memorandum, that Mr. Genet's declaration, of an intention to appeal from the Preſident to the people, was not expreſſed to him, but to me. Whether Mr. Jefferſon employed the language of his own inference from my recital, on the occaſion; or adopted the language of the current rumour; I will not attempt to diſcuſs; but, if, in the ſame early ſtage of the buſineſs, I had alſo enjoyed the means of explanation; I, like Mr. Jefferſon, ſhould then have ſaid, what I ſaid the moment I heard the ſuggeſtion, applied to me; what I have ſince taken every proper opportunity of ſaying; and what I now moſt ſolemnly ſay, that Mr. Genet never did, in his converſation with me, declare "that he would appeal from the Preſident to the people;" or that he would make another appeal, which conveyed to my mind, the idea of exciting inſurrection and tumult.

Upon the whole, as my communications to the governor and Mr. Jefferſon were of an official and confidential nature, I think, that I have cauſe to complain; and the candour of others will induce them to lament: that I was not perſonally conſulted (which common courteſy, as well as common caution, might have dictated) before Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Knox (who had daily opportunities of ſeeing me) undertook to propagate the report, connected with my name; or, at leaſt, before Mr. Jay and Mr. King, undertook to vouch for its authenticity. The moſt attentive hearer, may ſometimes miſconceive the ideas of the perſon who addreſſes him: the moſt upright narrator can ſeldom adhere ſtrictly to the language of his author: And, I am not aware of any juſt purpoſe, which could require; that the ſentiment, which has been circulated, ſhould be immutably fixed; or that the form of words, in which it is cloathed, ſhould be irrevocably preſcribed.

A. J. DALLAS.

Philadelphia, 7th December, 1793.

Extract from the Journal of the HOUSE *of* DELEGATES, [VIR.] *on Friday December* 6, 1793.

A motion was made, that the Houſe do come to the following reſolution:

The convention of this ſtate which adopted the conſtitution of the United States, having deemed the ſame in its original form defective in ſundry particulars, and having recommended ſeveral amendments to it, of which a ſmall number only have hitherto been adopted, and the General Aſſembly deeming it of eſſential conſequence, that the wiſhes of the people of Virginia thus expreſſed ſhould if poſſible be gratified and carried into effect; and convinced that the ſaid amendments (except ſo much of the third article thereof as goes to exclude Congreſs from the power of direct taxation) if adopted, would tend greatly to ſecure and perpetuate the liberty, proſperity and happineſs of the people of the United States.

Reſolved therefore, That the Senators of this ſtate, in the Congreſs of the United States, be inſtructed, and the repreſentatives requeſted to uſe their utmoſt exertions to have ſuch amendments, propoſed by the ſaid convention, to the conſtitution of the United States, as have not hitherto been adopted, engrafted into, and made part of the ſame.

And the ſaid reſolution being twice read, a motion was made, and the queſtion being put to amend the ſame, by ſubſtituting in lieu thereof the following reſolution:

Reſolved, That the further conſideration of the reſolution reſpecting the amendments propoſed by the convention of this commonwealth, which adopted the conſtitution of the United States, be poſtponed until the next ſeſſion of Aſſembly.

It was reſolved in the affirmative. Ayes 63—Noes 54.

COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

ALEXANDRIA, DECEMBER 18.

[From a New-York Paper of the 10th inſt.]

The following authentic papers were received by Schuyler Livingſton, eſquire, who came in the ſnow Mary, expreſs from Liſbon.

Citizens of the United States of America,

Nine Algerine corſairs are now cruiſing in the Atlantic—they carry from 22 to 44 guns—they ſailed out of the Mediterranean on the 6th inſtant, and were ſeen on the 9th to capture 4 American veſſels, two Hamburgeſe, and one Genoeſe. A truce for 12 months between Portugal and Algiers was ſigned on the 12th of September laſt, by the Britiſh agent at Algiers, in behalf of her majeſty the queen of Portugal—and another truce by the ſame agent about the ſame time, in behalf of the United Netherlands.

The foregoing authentic intelligence, goes by expreſs from your truly diſtreſſed, and faithful fellow citizen.

EDWARD CHURCH,
Conſul of the United States.

Liſbon, October 14, 1793.

N. B. A Swediſh ſhip law the Algerines, after taking an American, diſcharge part of the cargo into the ſea—this was probably that the veſſels might ſail better, meaning to arm her on the ſpot with a few guns, in order to increaſe their number of cruiſers. We are informed that ten of the Dutch captains taken by the Algerines ſince their war with Holland, have died of the plague in Algiers—how many of other deſcriptions or nations I have not heard. By an American, fortunately arrived this day from Falmouth, we are informed, that the American veſſels now in England, are returning in ballaſt, the Engliſh not chuſing to riſk their property in American bottoms; but no reaſon has been aſſigned for the myſterious conduct; myſterious in England, but evident enough here. E. C.

Liſbon, October 15.

Extract of a letter from an eminent mercantile houſe, dated Liſbon, October 15, *to their correſpondents in New-York.*

"By the arrival of a Swediſh veſſel from the Streights, it is reported four Americans, and one Genoeſe veſſels were captured and ſent to Algiers; which, if it proves true, is a double misfortune. We wiſh it may be a fabricated ſtory to throw your flag into diſcredit, and augment theirs in the freighting line, which is frequently practiſed by Captains. In the approaching rough months of December, January, and February, the danger will be next to little, as thoſe cruiſers will not venture into the ocean.

[From a Philadelphia Paper of the 9th inſt.]

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable houſe in Liſbon, to their correſpondents in Philadelphia, dated Oct. 14.

"Three days ago, by a Portugueſe frigate from Gibraltar, we received the diſtreſſing intelligence, that a truce for twelve months, has been concluded between our government, and that of Algiers, and that ſeven of the latter's corſairs had actually paſſed the Streights. We tremble for the fate of captain———. To-day there is advice, we are afraid too true, that five veſſels have been taken: no American of courſe dare venture out."

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, dated October 16.

"The preſent goes by a Swediſh veſſel freighted by Mr. Church, the American conſul here, to inform congreſs that the Algerines have concluded a peace with Portugal, and in conſequence, nine Algerine xebecks are now actually cruiſing off this coaſt, and in the weſtern ocean; two of theſe frigates boarded a Swediſh veſſel a few days ago off St. Vincent, when they had four American veſſels and a Genoeſe with them, as prizes. The ſaid veſſel ſaw them take an American ſhip, and an American brig, and a Portugueſe frigate came out of the gut with five Algerine xebecks, ſo that the American veſſels here, as well as in every other European port, will not meet with any more freights. I ſend you this early intelligence for your government."

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, dated October 14.

"We ſeek the opportunity of a Swede upon the point of ſailing to New-York, to inform you, that three days ago a Portugueſe frigate from Gibraltar brought us the diſagreeable intelligence that a truce for twelve months with our government, as alſo for ſix with the Dutch, has been concluded by the regency of Algiers, and that ſeven corſairs had paſſed the Streights.—To-day we received advice, and we are afraid but too true, that five Americans have already been taken, and we tremble for the fate of others. You will make this notice as public as poſſible, and we ſhall be happy ſhould it prevent a ſingle American from falling into the hands of theſe robbers. From here not one dare ſtir."

The GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this ſtate, adjourned on Wedneſday the 11th inſtant to the 31ſt of March next.

[*From a* SALEM *paper of Nov.* 16.]

Capt. John Burchmore arrived here on Sunday from Dieppe, in France, which place he left the 8th of Oct. but brings no important intelligence. It was there ſaid (as we have heard) that the French republicans had regained the poſſeſſion of the commanding poſts about Toulon, ſo that their fleet was ſubject to their guns. The people at Dieppe were fired with the ſpirit of liberty—not a deſponding idea was entertained by any one—every man there is a ſoldier, and the militia is continually exerciſed in arms—thoſe between the ages of 16 and 22 years were

under marching orders, and eager to add force to the grand blow which the uplifted arm of the nation was about to ſtrike. The influence of the women, irreſiſtible in France, was employed to keep alive the flame of patriotiſm; and on every lady's cap was diſplayed the republican cockade. The ruin of the Duke of York's army, with other concurring ſucceſſes, which were told with all their pleaſing exaggerations, had given them freſh ſpirits, and already they beheld, in imagination, their republic firmly eſtabliſhed, and triumphant over all their enemies. This picture of the people of Dieppe will doubtleſs repreſent the great majority of Frenchmen. Capt. Burchmore adds, that proviſions of every kind were plenty and cheap, and the police well regulated. The French, thus inſpired by beauty and patriotiſm, and abundantly ſupplied by a bounteous Providence, what human power can arreſt their arm?

Federal Legiſlature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, December 7.

Mr. Peleg Wadſworth, from the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, appeared, was qualified, and took his ſeat.

Mr. Smith, S. C. obſerved, that the addreſs intended to be preſented to the Preſident of the United States, had already appeared in two of the morning papers. He wiſhed to know from the clerk whether he had given a copy; he was apprehenſive that ſome diſreſpect to the Preſident might have been conſtrued from this tranſaction, eſpecially as it had not been finally acted upon, was read this morning with the minutes on the journal, and the houſe had it in their power to alter the ſame. He believed the perſons concerned in the publication, did not foreſee the impropriety; but hoped the like would not be done again, and with this view he had riſen.

December 9.

Meſſrs. Hunter, and Pickens, of South Carolina; Mr. Winſton, of North Carolina; Meſſrs. Claiborne and Hancock, of Virginia; and Mr. Chriſtie, of Maryland, appeared, were qualified, and took their ſeats.

Mr. Sedgwick moved that the communications from the treaſurer of the United States, reſpecting the expenditure of public money, ſhould be printed; the motion was agreed to, and 150 copies ordered to be ſtruck.

The clerk then proceeded to read the communications from the Preſident of the United States, reſpecting certain negociations with European powers.

The communications contained in the firſt were read, and related chiefly to the tranſactions between the French miniſters and the federal government.

The clerk made ſome progreſs in reading the ſecond part, which contained communications between the miniſter plenipotentiary of Great-Britain and Mr. Jefferſon, when Mr. Smith, S. C. requeſted leave to preſent a report on the conteſted election of Mr. J. E. Van Allen, from the ſtate of New-York; this being granted, the report was read: the report concluded with a requeſt that the houſe would give general directions reſpecting the inveſtigation.

A motion was then made, by Mr. Boudinot, to recommit the report, and to adopt the mode of inveſtigation uſed in the election of Mr. Wayne.

After ſome further converſation on the ſubject the houſe adjourned, without deciſion.

December 10.

The ſpeaker reminded the houſe, that when they adjourned yeſterday, there had been depending a motion for recommitting the report of the committee of elections, but as ſome of the members, who had been chiefly engaged in that buſineſs, were not yet come into the houſe, he moved that the clerk ſhould be ordered to proceed in reading the correſpondence between Mr. Jefferſon and the Britiſh miniſter. Agreed.

Towards the cloſe of the reading of this day, the correſpondence between Mr. Jefferſon and Mr. Hammond became intereſting and melancholy. Mr. Hammond, in an elaborate letter to Mr. Jefferſon, attempts to vindicate the inſtructions of George the third to his officers, to ſeize every ſhip ſailing from America to France, laden with proviſions. He endeavors to prove that this conduct is conſiſtent with the law of nations. Mr. Jefferſon ſtates the hardſhips that muſt reſult to America, by being thus deprived of an opportunity of purchaſing thoſe articles of convenience, which the citizens of the United States did not hitherto manufacture for themſelves. Mr. Hammond, on the other hand, repreſents that the war now carried on againſt France, differs in its principles from any other modern conteſt. Perſonal application was likewiſe made to lord Grenville on this head, and two letters, deſcribing the reſult of it, were read. He anſwered by a variety of profeſſions of regard for the United States, and mentioned the ſincere friendſhip entertained for them by the king of England. But he, at the ſame time, ſtated the impoſſibility of any relaxation, the orders of his majeſty. He added, that the king of Spain would follow exactly the ſame line of conduct. He was interrogated as to the meaning of the late convention between Ruſſia and the court of England. He replied, that America was to expect the ſame treatment from Ruſſia as from Britain and from Spain, becauſe a referrence to her was implied, though not expreſſed in the treaty.

The reading was interrupted by a converſation between the ſpeaker and the ſeveral members, concerning a petition from a perſon in the ſtate of Delaware as to a conteſted election, but as this took place only a few minutes before three o'clock, the houſe ſoon after adjourned.

The following is the anſwer of the Preſident of the United States, to the addreſs of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

GENTLEMEN,

I ſhall not affect to conceal the cordial ſatisfaction which I derive from the addreſs of the houſe of repreſentatives.—Whatever theſe ſervices may be, which you have ſanctioned by your favor, it is a ſufficient reward, that they have been accepted as they were meant. For the fulfilment of your anticipations of the future, I can give no other aſſurance, than that the motives which you approve, ſhall continue unchanged.

It is truly gratifying to me to learn, that the proclamation has been conſidered as a ſeaſonable guard againſt the interruption of the public peace—nor can I doubt, that the ſubjects which I have recommended to your attention, as depending on legiſlative proviſion, will receive a diſcuſſion ſuited to their importance. With every reaſon then, it may be expected that your deliberations, under the divine bleſſing, will be matured to the honor and happineſs of the United States.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

SENATE.

December 10.

To the Preſident of the United States.

Accept, ſir, the thanks of the Senate, for your ſpeech delivered to both houſes of Congreſs, at the opening of the ſeſſion. Your re-election to the chief magiſtracy of the United States, gives us ſincere pleaſure. We conſider it as an event every way propitious to the happineſs of our country; and your compliance with the call, as a freſh inſtance of the patriotiſm which has ſo repeatedly led you to ſacrifice private inclination to the public good. In the unanimity which a ſecond time marks this important national act, we trace with particular ſatisfaction, beſides the diſtinguiſhed tribute paid to the virtues and abilities which it recognizes, another proof of that juſt diſcernment, and conſtancy of ſentiments and views, which has hitherto characterized the citizens of the United States.

As the European powers, with whom the United States have the moſt extenſive relations, were involved in war, in which we had taken no part—it ſeemed neceſſary that the diſpoſition of the nation for peace ſhould be promulgated to the world, as well for the purpoſe of admoniſhing our citizens of the conſequences of contraband trade, and of acts hoſtile to any of the belligerent parties, as to obtain, by a declaration of the exiſting legal ſtate of things, an eaſier admiſſion of our rites to the immunities of our ſituation, we therefore contemplate, with pleaſure, the proclamation by you iſſued, and give to it our hearty approbation.

We deemed it a meaſure well-timed, and wiſe; manifeſting a watchful ſolicitude for the welfare of the nation, and calculated to promote it. Theſe ſeveral important matters preſented to our conſideration, will, in the courſe of the ſeſſion, engage all the attention to which they are reſpectively entitled; and as the public happineſs will be the ſole guide of our deliberations, we are perfectly aſſured of receiving your ſtrenuous, and moſt zealous co-operation.

JOHN ADAMS, vice-preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

The Preſident's reply.

GENTLEMEN,

THE pleaſure expreſſed by the Senate, on my re-election to the ſtation which I fill, commands my ſincere and warmeſt acknowledgments—If this be an event which promiſes the ſmalleſt addition to the happineſs of our country, as it is my duty, ſo ſhall it be my ſtudy to realize the expectation.

The decided approbation, which the proclamation now receives from your houſe, by completing the proof, that this meaſure is conſidered, as manifeſting a vigilant attention to the welfare of the United States, brings with it a peculiar gratification to my mind.

The other important ſubjects, which have been communicated to you, will, I am confident, receive a due diſcuſſion; and the reſult will, I truſt, prove fortunate to the United States.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

September 21.

It was decreed that individuals of both ſexes ſhould wear the national cockade, as the partial wearing of them was found to have been the cauſe of ſome tumults among not only, *citoyens*, but *citoyennes*.

Barrere in the name of the committee of public ſafety, after a lengthy report, in which he ſhewed the utility of a navigation act, propoſed the following important decree, which was unanimouſly agreed to.

NAVIGATION ACT.

ART. I. The treaties of navigation and commerce, exiſting between France and the powers with which ſhe is at peace, ſhall be executed agreeably to their true form and tenor, any thing in this decree to the contrary notwithſtanding.

II. After the firſt of January 1794, no veſſel ſhall be conſidered as French, nor enjoy the rights and priviſeges of the French veſſels, unleſs ſhe has been built in France or in the colonies or other French poſſeſſions, or unleſs ſhe be legally condemned as a good prize taken from an enemy, or confiſcated for breach of the laws of the republic; unleſs the officers and three forths of the crew are French.

III. No foreign produce, goods or merchandize ſhall be imported into France, or the colonies and poſſeſſions of France, except directly in French veſſels or in veſſels belonging to the inhabitants of the country where thoſe articles are produced, or from the common ports of ſale and firſt exportation, the officers and three forths of the foreign crew, belonging to the nation of which the veſſel bears the colours; all under the penalty of confiſcation of both veſſel and cargo, of forfeiting 3000 livres recoverable on the proprietor, conſignee or agent of the veſſel and cargo, captain or mate.

IV. Foreign veſſels can tranſport from one French port to another French port no produce, goods or merchandize of the growth produce or manufacture of France, the colonies or poſſeſſions of France, under the penalties appointed by article III.

V. The impoſt ſyſtem ſhall be new-modelled agreeably to the proviſions of the navigation act, and the decree which aboliſhes the impoſt between France and her colonies.

VI. This decree ſhall, without delay be ſolemnly proclaimed in all the ports and maritime towns of the republic, and communicated by the miniſter for foreign affairs to the powers with which France is at peace.

Died, on Wedneſday night, the 11th inſtant, in the 39th year of her age, Mrs. AMY BROOK. She ſuſtained a long and painful illneſs with that fortitude becoming a chriſtian, and reſigned herſelf to her approaching deſtiny with that ſerenity, which nothing but the conſciouſneſs of the reward of a well ſpent life could poſſibly have afforded. While living there were few whoſe ſociety was more rational and agreeable, for to great natural endowments, ſhe added a cultivation but rarely found in one of her ſex; and in the ſeveral capacities of wife, mother and miſtreſs none ſhone more conſpicuous.

☞ In conſequence of the failure of an expected ſupply of printing paper from Baltimore, the Editor could not preſent his ſubſcribers with a paper on Monday laſt, agreeably to his new arrangement. But as his paper has ſince arrived he will publiſh on *Friday* next, and after that on every *Monday*, *Wedneſday* and *Friday* during the Winter Eſtabliſhment of the Stages.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED.

Brig Betſey, Salter,	Portſmouth
Schooner Polly, Mann,	Baltimore
Thomas & Sally, Montgomery,	Snowhill
Quinteſſence, Mitchell,	Baltimore
Sloop Nancy, Holden,	New-Port

CLEARED.

Ship George, Symms,	Holland
Bellona, Brooks,	England
Schooner Zeviah, Bowler,	Weſt-Indies
Sally, Thiſtle,	Salem

The next performance at the Theatre, will be a Grand *Dramatic Fete*, which has been repreſented in moſt of the Theatres on the Continent with applauſe.

Particulars in the Bills. Mr. & Mrs. Moore's Night.

Alexandria, Dec. 16, 1793.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that an election will be held at the Court-Houſe, in this town, on the *third Monday in January next*, for the purpoſe of chooſing NINE DIRECTORS of ſaid Bank for the enſuing year, agreeably to charter.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

GURDIN CHAPIN, *Caſhier.*

TO BE RENTED,

That very extenſive Farm called ROSE-HILL, *containing about eight hundred Acres on the following terms,* Viz.—

Lot No. 1 will be leaſed annually, which includes the Manſion-houſe, Garden, Kitchen, two houſes for ſervants, the ſtable, barn, corn-houſe, coach-houſe, pigeon-houſe, &c. &c. &c. with a few acres which are now in Timothy Meadow, 140 of paſture and arrable land, with excellent ſprings of good water. The manſion-houſe is two ſtories high, with four rooms on a floor, a garret, and paſſage on the lower floor, a good cellar walled in with brick; the houſe is now in good repair for the accommodation of any genteel family. This Lot commands a high and healthy ſituation, and the moſt pleaſing view of the improved country around it, viz. the Preſident's ſeat, Mount-Vernon, and ſeveral of his and the neighbouring farms, the River Potomack and the Maryland ſhore.

No. 2 will be leaſed for three years, and contains about 350 acres, forty of which are now in wheat and flouriſhing. There are now a few acres in timothy and many more may be made, as the ſoil in that part of the lot is well inclined to graſs. There are on this lot, a good ſpring, a farm-houſe, barn, corn-houſe, and ſtable, with ſeveral Negro quarters, all built within theſe two years laſt paſt. The ſoil is fertile, and the farms convenient to Alexandria market, where the moſt liberal prices are given for the product of the farm or plantation.

Lot No. 3 will be leaſed for three years alſo, it contains about 300 acres, 50 of which are now ſown down with wheat, there are no houſes on this lot, it having been under the laſt renting annexed to the other two lots, it has on it a good ſituation for a houſe, near to a fine ſpring; the fences on the lots No. 2 and 3 are expected to be in good repair, as the preſent tenant was firmly bound to return them in good order.

The terms of renting the above premiſes may be known by application to the ſubſcriber in Fairfax County, who has to hire for the enſuing year ſeveral valuable Negro Men, Women, Boys and Girls of good character, either for the field or houſe ſervants.

CHARLES LITTLE.

Dec. 18, 1793.

ADDRESS,

To the VOLUNTEERS OF ALEXANDRIA,

As written, and delivered at the Theatre, by Mr

M'GRATH, *in Character of*

AN IRISH VOLUNTEER.

HAIL! gallant men, in freedom's cause enroll'd,
In me a brother volunteer behold:
Hibernia once could seventy thousand boast,
Like you,—*self-arm'd*, an independent host!
Oppression long had laid its iron hand
With harsh proscription on that fruitful land,
Its farmers, staffs, and its peasantrace,
Doom'd to the penury, and harsh disgrace,
In thousands forced to fly, and roam,
In search of bread—their fathers fell at home.
Long poby, with its feudal train,
O'er three parts of them tyrant-arbitrary reign,
And fire and sword by British tyrants train'd
Unconquer'd right, and by coercion claim'd;
Liberty's amplest fall its genuine charm,
And *legislation* theirs,—but—*to disarm*:
As long as the *fairest* isle too long suppress
Blaz'd forth, and shone conspicuous in the *West*.
Columbia's sons sent forth the magic word,
The cry was LIBERTY!—the appeal the sword!
A hallow'd temple soon triumphant rear'd
Its beauteous top, and tyrants disappeared;
Firm stands the basis, whose great corner stone
Was, Heav'n directed! laid by WASHINGTON.
France lent its aid—the glorious work began—
The restoration of THE RIGHTS OF MAN!
Fair freedom smil'd, array'd in charms divine,
To see such gallant votaries hail her shrine.
Astonish'd Europe caught from *you* the flame,
Then erush'd Ierne rose, and forward came,
Her volunteers bade despotism cease,
Ready for war—but ah! beguil'd to peace;
A partial healing, certain rights restor'd—
Dispers'd *our* ranks, and sheath'd a *bloodless* sword.
Eventful moment!—Could that follow'd be
Hibernia like Columbia had been free,
Rights long withheld, at length had been reclaim'd,
And Charlemont * with Washington been nam'd.
O! may again your bright example warm,
And as *to hold* what's *gain'd*, once more you arm,
May union, strength, and wisdom guide your ways,
So hopes a brother, so a brother prays.

* *Late generaliſſimo of the volunteer army in Ireland*

LIST of the MEMBERS of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, returned to serve in the THIRD CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES,

New-Hampshire.—N. Gilman, J. S. Sherbourne, J. Smith, P. Wingate.

Massachusetts.—F. Ames, S. Bourne, D. Cobb, P. Coffin, H. Dearborn, S. Dexter, D. Foster, B. Goodhue, S. Holton, W. Lyman, T. Sedgwick, G. Thatcher, P. Wadsworth, A. Ward.

Rhode-Island.—B. Bourne, F. Malbone.

Connecticut.—J. Hillhouse, B. Huntington, Amasa Learned, S. M. Mitchel, U. Tracey, J. Trumbull, J. Wadsworth.

Vermont.—N. Niles, I. Smith.

New-York.—T. Bailley, E. Gilbert, H. Glenn, J. Gordon, E. Talbot, T. Tredwell, J. E. V. Alien, P. V. Cortlandt, P. V. Garlbeck, J. Watts.

New-Jersey.—J. Beatty, E. Boudinot, L. Cadwalader, A. Clark, J. Dayton.

Pennsylvania.—J. Armstrong, W. Findley, T. Fitzsimons, A. Gregg, T. Hartley, D. Heister, W. Irvine J. W. Kittera, W. Montgomery, F. A. Muhlenberg, T. Scott, J. Smilie.

Delaware.—J. Patton.

Maryland.—G. Christie, G. Dent, U. Forest, W. V. Murray, S. Smith, T. Sprigg.

Virginia.—T. Claiborne, I. Coles, W. B. Giles, S. Griffin, G. Hancock, C. B. Harrison, J. Heath, R. B. Lee, J. Madison, A. Moore, J. Neville, A. New, J. Nicholas, J. Page, J. Parker, B. Preston, R. Rutherford, A. Venable, F. Walker.

Kentucky.—C. Greenup, A. D. Orr.

North-Carolina.—T. Blount, W. J. Dawson, J. Gillespie, W. B. Grove, M. Locke, N. Macon, J. M'Dowell, A. Mebane, B. Williams, J. Winston.

South-Carolina.—L. Benton, A. Gillon, J. Hunter, A. Pickens, W. Smith, R. Winn.

Georgia.—A. Baldwin, T. P. Carnes.

TO LET,

The Store and Cellar in Mr. Harper's new building, adjoining Dr. Craik's.——For terms apply to D. EASTON.

November 23, 1793.

FOR SALE,

A likely SADDLE HORSE, upwards of 15 hands high, and five years old.—Enquire of the Printer.

Nov. 23.

WANTED,

As an Assistant in a Retail Store, a person who is acquainted with the business, and can come well recommended. Apply to the Printer hereof.

WANTED,

A WET NURSE,

With a good breast of milk. Enquire of the Printer.

For FREIGHT,

The Brig Neptune, burthen one hundred and thirty tons,

THOMAS NICOLSON, Master;

From Plymouth, Mass.

Will take Freight to any part of the West-Indies, or any port in Spain, or Portugal, without the Mediterranean. Any person wishing to charter, will please to apply to Mr. Josiah Watson, or to the master on board said brig, lying at Ramsay's Wharf. Dec. 4, 1793.

TO BE RENTED,

The Brick-House on Royal-street, lately occupied by Mrs. Griffith. For terms apply to

WILLIAMS and CARY.

December 4, 1793. 3w.

A few Bags of GOOD COTTON may be had very low for cash, or a short credit, of the subscriber, who has also for sale, a great variety of useful articles, IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c. &c. and hourly expects a considerable addition thereto.

The highest price will be given for Flax Seed, White Beans and Peas, Dryed Peaches, Bees-Wax, Beef or Mutton Tallow, Myrtle-Wax, and all kinds of Shipping and Hat Furr. He wishes to contract with a manufacturer of Saddle-Trees, for a large quantity.

PHILIP WANTON.

Alexandria, Nov. 22, 1793.

☞ Wanted, as an Apprentice, a Negro Boy, one on whom slavery is not entailed; he will receive the common rudiments of learning. Apply as above.

Copper and Tin Manufactory.

JOHN BEALE

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from the town of Lynchburg, to this place, in a house in King-street, two doors above M'Knight's tavern, where he intends to carry on his business in all its various branches, such as making and mending all kinds of gold, silver, copper and tin work. He likewise tins old copper sea kettles, sauce-pans, &c. &c.

Articles in the above branches of his business, may be had either by wholesale or retail, and those who buy to sell again, will find it to their advantage to deal with him.

All kinds of plated work done on the shortest notice, in the best manner, and warranted, such as bridle bits, stirrup irons, buckles, tips and saddle bosses, made in the newest fashions; mill brands cut, either in copper or iron, China mended, and all kinds of bell metal, such as clock bells, ear bells for horses, and skillets, the bells he warrants to ring as well as ever they did.

MILL INKS

Made at the above shop, and at a moderate price. The above articles will be done in a masterly manner.

☞ He has on hand and now offers for sale, at a moderate price, at the above house, sundry articles of gold, silver, jewellery, copper, tin, and plate work, gilt watch chains, seals, keys, lockets, and breast pins.

The highest price given for old gold, silver, copper, brass, pewter or lead.

Alexandria, November 2, 1793. (1y.)

TO BE SOLD,

On twelve months Credit, for all sums above five pounds, on the 18th December next, at Pine-Grove, on the Long-Glade, Loudoun County;

All the Negroes and personal ESTATE of *John Wallace Douglass*, deceased, consisting of STOCK, CROP, FARMING UTENSILS, &c. &c.—Bonds, with approved security, will be required of the purchasers.

All persons having demands against the estate are desired to bring them forward legally attested; and those indebted to the estate are respectfully called upon to make speedy payment, which will greatly facilitate my settlement with the creditors.

MARY DOUGLASS, *Administratrix.*

Oct. 19, 1793.

WANTED TO HIRE,

For the ensuing year,

A number of stout, able Negro Fellows, to be employed in Virginia, in the neighbourhood of this town—generous wages will be given. Apply to John Stone, at my Ferry-House, or to

J. MASON.

George-Town, Dec. 1, 1793.

TO BE LET,

For such a term of years as may be agreed on,

Twenty-five Acres of Ground, or thereabouts, within one mile of Alexandria, on which is an excellent house. For terms apply to Mrs. Ann Adam, or the subscriber, at Four Mile Run.

DANIEL BARRY.

November 29th, 1793. (t. f.)

FOR SALE,

THE subscriber offers for sale, the HOUSE and LOT where he now lives, fronting Prince Street, near Harper's wharf, and extending back some considerable distance. Part, or the whole, will be sold to suit the purchaser. The situation is equal to any in town for any business whatsoever. For terms apply to

MICHAEL THORN.

N. B. A set of TIN PLATE WORKERS' TOOLS, also, FOR SALE on moderate terms—apply as above.

The WARREN ACADEMY.

FAUQUIER COUNTY.

BEING appointed (by the Trustees) visitors of the abovementioned seminary, we take occasion to inform the public, that we attended the examination of the students on the 27th of September last, and declare, as our unanimous opinion, that the young gentlemen appeared to us, to be extremely well grounded in the several authors in which they recited. We feel satisfaction in expressing our entire approbation of the system of learning which is adopted in that institution, conceiving it well designed to promote the progress and classical proficiency of youth. After the examination, the students exhibited in public speaking, in a manner that merited the highest plause, not only of the visitors, but of a large and respectable audience.

James Craig, Clerk of Hamilton Parish, Fauquier.
James Thomson, Clerk of Leed's Parish, Fauquier.
Robert Rose of Fauquier.
Edward Carter of Prince-William.
William Graham of Prince-William.

It is also thought proper to inform the public, that Mr. *James Campbell*, the gentleman who has charge of the abovementioned seminary, received the chief part of his classical education from his father (the Rev. *Isaac Campbell*) late of Charles county, Maryland, whose successful labours as a teacher, have been distinguished in the most conspicuous manner. Mr. *Campbell* came here in the year '86, amply recommended, both as to his classical abilities and moral character; where he taught three years with the greatest approbation of all the gentlemen of learning whoever visited his school. In '89 he caused a substitute, *pro tempore*, to be received into the Academy in his stead, and went to Princeton College, where he remained near three years, for the purpose of acquiring a more thorough acquaintance with the Greek language (which he did, under the private and immediate instruction of the Rev. Dr. *S. S. Smith*, now President of that seminary) and to obtain a knowledge of the arts and sciences taught there. At the anniversary commencement, in the year '91, he graduated, and then returned to this Academy, where with the unanimous consent of the trustees, he opened school again in '92; having been highly recommended as a teacher, by the abovementioned Mr. *Smith*, on account of his irreproachable conduct, and literary information. In consequence of the many natural and acquired advantages that attend this situation, it is expected that the *Warren Academy* will soon become a considerable object of public attention.

The expence of tuition for either *Latin*, *Greek* and the Elementary or Practical Branches of the *Mathematicks*, (in which last capacity there have been no students at the school this year) is six pounds per annum, to be punctually paid to the professor at the expiration of that term; that of fuel for the use of the Academy, eight shillings to be paid also to the professor in advance; and in the vicinity that of board, lodging, washing and mending from twelve to eighteen pounds, to be regulated by the sizes of the young gentlemen, and to be paid one-half in advance. The ensuing year a boarding-house will be kept at the Academy by a Mr. *Gideon Johnston* and his lady, who have met with considerable approbation in that line before—Their terms will be from fifteen to eighteen pounds per ann. for board, lodging, washing, and mending; one half to be paid in advance, and the other punctually at the expiration of the year; but in favour of those who may furnish their own lodging, a deduction of thirty shillings will be made. As the young gentlemen who may board and lodge in the Academy must lose much less time from their studies, and have their morals more immediately under the inspection of the teacher, than those who may live in the vicinity, it is presumed the accommodations there will be deemed most eligible. The students will be discharged for the Christmas vacation, on the fifteenth of December, and meet again on the fifteenth of January '94.

By order of the Trustees.

Wm. EDMONDS, *President.*

Nov. 12, 1793.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, from Mr. *Davis Stone*, in Loudon County, Virginia, on Saturday the 19th ult. a *Virginia-born* NEGRO MAN, named *WILL*, between 5½ and six feet high, stout made, twenty seven years old, of a black complexion, round shouldered and down look, when spoken to is apt to grin, is an artful, sensible fellow, much accustomed to driving a waggon, is good at any kind of plantation business, tolerably ingenious, and, I am informed, has a pass; had on, and took with him, one white hat, one white cassimere coat, a little worn, one blue broadcloth ditto, almost new, a drab-coloured coat and breeches, quite new, one red waistcoat, one cassimere ditto, one stripped ditto, one pair of cassimere breeches, a pair of fustian ditto, several shirts both coarse and fine, one pair of mixed yarn stockings, blue and white, shoes with buckles, and the soles are nailed; it is propable he may change his clothes, as he has plenty of money. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, or delivers him to me, near the Falls-Church, shall receive the above Reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by JOHN DULIN.

☞ *All masters of vessels, and others, are forewarned from harbouring him, at their peril.* Nov. 5, 1793.

The subscriber is desirous of disposing of his HOUSE in Alexandria, on a long credit Any person wishing to purchase may view the premise and know the terms, by applying to Messrs. Murrays and Wheaton.

JOHN M'CLENACHAN.

Alexandria, November 16, 1793. (1m)